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Municipal Regulation of Elections.—The regulation of elections within the charter of Haverhill was assailed in *Graham v. Roberts*, 85 *Northeastern Reporter*, 1009. It provides for a preliminary election for nominations for office, prohibits the use on the official ballot of the name of a candidate named by nomination papers or by caucus, forbids the use of a statement of the candidate's party, and requires that 25 voters shall request that a candidate's name be put on the ballot before it shall be placed there. While the Supreme Court of Massachusetts declared this a radical departure from the general methods of municipal government, and doubted that the people who adopted it would be satisfied with it, yet it held that it was a valid regulation of the election of municipal officers.

Can Legislators Increase Their Salary.—A case of particular interest to members of Legislatures appears in *State ex rel. Olson v. Scott*, 117 *Northwestern Reporter*, 1044. The principal question is whether a law increasing the salaries of members of a Legislature disqualifies those members from being eligible as candidates to succeed themselves. The Minnesota Const. art. 4, § 9, declares that no Senator or Representative shall during his term hold any office, under the authority of the United States or the state, except that of postmaster, nor any office under the state which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased, during the session of the Legislature of which he was a member, until one year after the expiration of his term of office. Section 7 provides that compensation of Senators and Representatives may be prescribed by law, but no increase shall be prescribed which shall take effect during the period for which the members of the existing House may have been elected. Construing these provisions, the Supreme Court of Minnesota finds no difficulty in declaring that the Legislature may increase the compensation of its members at any time, with the single exception that the increase cannot take effect during the session. The members of any Legislature may increase their compensation to take effect at the succeeding session.

Taft Monogram as a Copyright.—During the recent campaign the equitable jurisdiction of a federal court was invoked in *Royal Sales Co. v. Gaynor*, 164 *Federal Reporter*, 207, to restrain the infringement of a copyright in selling a Taft monogram. Defendant had copyrighted a book describing the monogram used on a campaign badge, which was sold pinned to the book. The copyright was assigned, and subsequently defendant copyrighted another booklet which he sold with a similar monogram badge pinned to it. The monogram was described, as containing the initials of President Roosevelt; the cross, the emblem of Christianity; the mystical number 7; and the important